

POPE PLEDGES AID PROTECTING RIGHTS OF JEWS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, April 16.—A pledge to improve violations of the natural rights of the Jews is made by Pope Benedict through Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary of state, in his reply to the appeal sent to him by a committee of prominent American Jews, urging that he intercede in alleviating the persecution to which members of their race have been subjected in various parts of the world. The letter from the Vatican, made public here today says:

"The supreme pontiff has with interest taken notice of the letter bearing date of December 30, 1915, which you have been pleased to address to him in the name of the three million Jewish citizens of the United States of America, in order to communicate to him generally the treatment to which your co-religionists complain that they have been exposed in various regions, and at the same time you have requested him to interpose the weight of his supreme moral and spiritual power in order that these sufferings may be terminated by an act of that humanity to which the holy father is so passionately devoted.

"The supreme pontiff is unable to express himself concerning the special facts referred to in the memorandum submitted with your letter, but in principle, as the head of the Catholic church, which, faithful to its divine doctrine and to its most glorious traditions, considered all men as brethren and teaches them to love one another, he will not cease to inculcate the observance among individuals as among nations of the principles of natural right, and to remove every violation of them. This right should be as to all men, for it would not conform to justice and to religion itself to derogate therefrom solely because of a difference of religious faith.

"Moreover, in his paternal heart, pained by the spectacle of the existing horrible war, the supreme pontiff feels in this moment more deeply than ever the necessity that all men shall recollect that they are brothers and that their salvation lies in the return to the law and love, which is the law of the gospel. He also desires to interest to this end all who, especially by reason of the sacred attributes of their pastoral ministrations, are able to bring efficient aid to their important result.

"In the meantime, his holiness rejoices in the unity which in civil matters exists in the United States of America among the members of different faiths, and which contributes so powerfully to the peaceful prosperity of your great country. He prays God that peace may at length appear for the happiness of the humanity of which you truly say the holy father is the guardian."

GREEK DEPUTIES ADJOURN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, April 16.—The Greek chamber of deputies adjourned late last night until May 3. Reuter's Athens correspondent says the recess was taken in order to give the government a free hand to deal with the extremely complicated situation. Urgent bills were left unfinished on the calendar.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A want ad will see more customers than you can.

AUTO BANDITS KIDNAP VICTIMS AND ACCUMULATE SMALL SUM

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SPokane, Wash., April 16.—Two masked highwaymen traveling in automobiles, captured at the point of their revolvers, terrorized the south-eastern part of Spokane early today. After four hours' work, with six persons, one a woman, in their possession, and accumulated loot of \$44, they disappeared. Two suspects were arrested by the police tonight.

The victims were J. J. Rouse, a bank cashier, and his wife; Harry Walker, jitney bus driver; O. Anderson, newspaper reporter; M. Haussman, mechanic, and B. H. Rothwell, a chauffeur.

Walker's jitney bus was first com-

CARRANZA'S NEPHEW IS TAKING VILLA'S BODY TO CHIHUAHUA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

MEXICO CITY, April 16.—Villa's dead body has been dug up out of a two weeks' old grave by Carlos Carranza, nephew of General Carranza, the first chief of the constitutionalists and is now being brought by him and an escort of soldiers to the city of Chihuahua.

This information was contained in a telegram received by the war department late this afternoon. According to the dispatches thus far received Villa's death was due to the amputation of one of his legs made necessary by wounds received by him in the fighting around Guerrero. After being desperately wounded he was carried by his followers to the town of Temosachic, where the amputation was performed by a village doctor.

As soon as the bandit chief could be moved he was carried south to the town of Cusihuiriachic, 29 miles distant. Here, according to the story he lingered for a few days, suffering greatly before death ended his career. The identity of the wounded man had been kept secret from the villagers and he was buried at night so as to attract as little attention as possible.

The escort which carried the wounded chieftain from Temosachic to Cusihuiriachic was a colonel who later was surrounded by Constitutionalists' forces and surrendered. He asked for amnesty and promised to lead the constitutionalists to the grave of Villa.

Young Carranza and an escort were detailed to accompany him and a body was dug up by them and, according to a telegram was identified as that of Villa.

Cusihuiriachic is about 78 miles southwest of Chihuahua City. The body it is announced is being brought in by train and will be publicly exhibited at Chihuahua City.

General Obregon, minister of war, when asked by the Associated Press regarding the report of the bandit's death said:

"I cannot yet confirm the report of Villa's death. Late this afternoon the war department received a telegram from General Gaviola saying that Villa's body had been recovered. 'Later information that the body had been disinterred through information furnished by a Villa officer was received. I telegraphed to various sections of the north asking for further details and for information that will leave no doubt regarding the report. At present I do not care to express an opinion as to its truth or falsity.'

Foreign Minister Aguilar also said that the government had been advised by telegraph of Villa's death and added:

"I hope this news is true and I believe that it may be, but as yet it has not been absolutely confirmed."

Garcia Makes Report

DOUGLAS, April 16.—General P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora, received a telegram this afternoon from Andres Garcia, de facto consul in El Paso, notifying him that reports had been received that Villa's body had been located and was being brought to Chihuahua City for final identification and exhibition to the people.

"If the body is that of Villa, we can look for the American government to issue orders for the immediate withdrawal of its forces as the task

they set out to accomplish will have been performed," said General Calles, in commenting on the message.

Ives G. Leveier, de facto Mexican consul, stated that gratification and relief are evident in Mexican official circles in Sonora since the receipt of the message.

Report Not Confirmed

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 16.—The report that Villa's body has been found and is being taken to Chihuahua City could not be confirmed here tonight. The news was received with interest at military headquarters. While there was no disposition to believe it, cognizance was taken of the fact that Consul Garcia, who made public the report in El Paso, did not make a definite statement and credited his information to a "reliable source" indicating that it had not come to him through Mexican official channels.

No communications from the front reached here today, it was stated, other than those of routine nature. Both wireless and field telegraph worked only spasmodically. It was pointed out that some of General Pershing's messages undoubtedly are suffering delay.

Columbus continued quiet today and orders were issued that regular drills should be resumed by the infantry troops on station here tomorrow.

SEND BANDITS TO DEMING

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 16.—The six wounded Mexican prisoners brought here a week ago from El Paso charged with complicity in the Villa raid, Columbus were pronounced well enough to travel today and were taken to Deming where they were turned over to the civil authorities. The six, said to have been wounded in the sortie made by American troops across the international line immediately following the raid, were abandoned by Villa in his flight south.

WAS CARRANZA FORCE WHO SHOT UP THE AMERICANS

(Continued from Page One)

with two troops, M and K of the Thirtieth cavalry. Reduced in number the total of these two companies is approximately 100 men. The report that unarmed men went into Parral appears to have been erroneous. Major Tompkins admitted that he did march his small detachment quite openly along the trail into the city, where they were met by General Lozano, who received them most graciously. The civil authorities arrived and joined in the courteous reception of the major and his troops. The incident appeared to be progressing without unpleasant features. General Lozano and the civil authorities discussed with Major Tompkins the question of camping sites, he and the local officials deciding on one just outside the city to which Major Tompkins was directed.

Major Tompkins entered the town upon the invitation of an officer of the Parral garrison. He stated that the officer met him 10 miles from Parral introduced himself and urged him to accept the hospitality of the military and civil authorities. This fact, coupled with Major Tompkins' report of the subsequent attack, caused officers here to express the opinion that he and his men had been deliberately led into a trap, although perhaps not directed by the knowledge of General Lozano, commanding officer.

Major Tompkins was preparing to move out to the designated camp when soldiers and civilians began to throw stones and to shoot at the Americans. Realizing that the action was that of a mob of civilians and of soldiers who had gotten beyond the control of their officers, Major Tompkins made no stand, but retreated his men without making resistance toward the main body following by the mob while stone and occasional shots fell among them, but without doing great damage.

It was after noon when Tompkins led his men into a defensive position behind an embankment outside the town. The mob respected the advantage the Americans had taken but within a brief time there appeared on their flank a force of 300 Mexican troops who began in military fashion a formal attack.

Major Tompkins was still averse to fighting in anything but a defensive manner against this force, as clashes with the troops of the de facto government must be avoided. Also it soon became apparent that the Mexicans superiority in numbers made a retreat from the position from behind the embankment imperative.

A retreat then was begun that was ended only at Santa Cruz. The Mexicans pursued them almost the entire distance of the intervening eight miles, the Americans contending themselves with a rear guard action. In the running fight the Americans carried for their dead and wounded.

Major Tompkins' information that forty-one Mexicans had been killed was obtained from one who passed over the trail from Parral after the fighting. Major Tompkins and his two troops reached Santa Cruz just before dark and there met Colonel Brown and Major Young with a squadron of the Tenth. Later in the night Major Howze arrived with his picked squadron, making the force there about 500 men.

Major Howze also had led his men through a series of minor adventures. He had come from San Francisco Borja in the neighborhood of which he had been in a few skirmishes with Villa's men. He reported the loss of one man killed and one wounded. Details of the skirmishes or of his operations had not reached here tonight.

No report concerning Villa's death has been received at General Funston's headquarters tonight.

Consul Beltram of the de facto government received from Consul Garcia at El Paso the report that his

RIPLEY GIVES ADVICE SANTA FE EMPLOYEES

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 16.—E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway now at Santa Barbara, Cal., wrote a letter of advice and caution today to be sent from here to the fifteen thousand or more employees on the system affected by the demands of the four railroad brotherhoods for an eight hour day recently presented to the railroads of the United States. He discussed the possibility of "passing one or two dividends" if the demands were enforced and cautioned the men against action which might jeopardize their positions, "but will not help the men."

"The men who pull the throttle or feed the fire or ride the freight trains or wield the conductor's punch," Mr. Ripley said, "are no more necessary to the operation of the road than those who care for the track or build the bridges or the engines, or those who work the pen in the various stations or offices. All may by their efforts contribute to the amount to be divided, but no amount of quarreling as to the terms of the division will make that amount larger. If everybody will work for greater earnings he may be sure he will get his share—but he cannot permanently increase that share by grabbing for it."

"A strike will cost the company a great deal of money—perhaps necessitate the passing of one or two dividends, working much hardship on many innocent people, but it will not help the men who are losing wages and standing other men will take their places and the work go on. Is the game worth the candle?"

"The officers of this company are charged with a three-fold duty—to the public, to the owners, to the employees and they are doing the best they can to deal squarely with all three. They are hampered by various demands supposed to be in the public interest, they have yielded sometimes perhaps unwisely, to the demands of organized labor. They have done their best. They cannot consistently grant the present demands and retain their self respect or the confidence of their stockholders."

body had been recovered and was being taken to Cusihuiriachic for further identification. It was expected to arrive there today, escorted by troops of General Carranza and Colonel Carlos Carranza.

General Pershing reported today to General Funston that a small band of Mexicans, presumably Villa men had attacked the supply train a short distance south of Satevo Friday night. A Mexican was killed, the Americans losing none.

From Consul Letcher at Chihuahua there came a report today that Colonel Brown had requested an airplane be sent to Santa Cruz for use in carrying a report of an occurrence at Parral Thursday. Officers here were inclined to believe, however, that Colonel Brown may have meant a report covering the incident of the day before.

Major Howze reported it as a fact that Villa was in the mountains, southwest of San Francisco Borja, northwest of Parral.

He gave the names of those hit during his skirmishes near La Borja as: Kirby, enlisted man, dead.

Perroski and Clifton, wounded, all of the Eleventh cavalry. Major Tompkins' injury was described as a slight wound in the breast.

Washington Receives Report

WASHINGTON, April 16.—First official news of the attack on American soldiers at Parral last Wednesday reached the war department tonight in a relayed report from Brigadier General Pershing, telling how Carranza soldiers joined civilians of the Mexican town in an unprovoked assault upon two troops of the Thirtieth cavalry, under Major Frank Tompkins, killing two and wounding six of the troops. The messages said it was reported privately that forty Mexican soldiers, including a major, were killed and one civilian wounded.

General Pershing also received the first report of a series of skirmishes with Villa outlaws near San Francisco Borja and Balleja, in which Major R. L. Howze, with detachments of the Eleventh cavalry, had one man killed and two wounded.

Secretary Baker made the report public without comment other than to say it spoke for itself. It differed entirely from unofficial versions of the incident and from the information furnished by General Carranza, who said the attack was made by civilians in spite of efforts by Mexican soldiers to maintain order.

In addition to the two men killed, Major Tompkins reported one missing. It is thought probable here that the missing man was the courier who according to a message to the Mexican embassy today from General Obregon, was sent forward to notify the Parral authorities of the approach of the American troops and who failed to arrive.

General Pershing's report, forwarded through Consul Letcher at Chihuahua to General Funston at Fort Sam Houston, was dated April 15, 1 p. m. It follows:

"My telegram of yesterday confirmed. Full report from Colonel W. C. Brown, Tenth cavalry and Major Frank Tompkins, Thirtieth cavalry, this morning. Major Tompkins' cavalry, troops K and M entered Parral 11 a. m. 12 instant. Tompkins, proceeding was cordially received by high civic and military officials. Military commander, General Lozano, accompanied by Major Tompkins on the way to the camp.

"In the outskirts of town, groups of native troops and civilians, following, jeered, threw stones and fired on columns. Major Tompkins took defensive position near the railroad that was soon flanked by native troops, and forced to further retire.

"About three hundred Carranza troops joined in pursuit, and Major

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If it's new—it's here, If it's here—it's reasonable.

REFUGEES FROM MAZATLAN ARE BROUGHT ON SHIP TO SAN DIEGO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 16.—The United States steamer Glacier arrived here today from Mazatlan, Mex., with 73 American and British refugees who fled from the west coast of Mexico because of what they described as unbearable conditions. Among the number were three American colonists from the Island of Palmetto Del Verde, 60 miles south of Mazatlan. The refugees confirmed earlier reports of the murder of three Americans, Walter Wallace, Dr. F. C. Burke and Roderick Davidson, and a Spaniard named Rodriguez, by bandits near Rosario.

Central Mexico swarms with Villa sympathizers, according to Frederick Thompson, of San Francisco, one of the leaders of the Palmetto Del Verde colonization movement. Thompson declared that these sympathizers take every advantage to stir up anti-American feeling.

A small number of Americans were left behind to guard the property of the Palmetto Del Verde company until normal conditions again prevail along the coast, when the colonists plan to return.

A majority of the refugees said they left Mexico because of the notices sent to all Americans in the state of Sinaloa by W. E. Alger, American vice consul at Mazatlan: "To Americans of Sinaloa: Am convinced that the situation in this district is such that it would be common prudence for Americans to leave. I would advise that this be done as quietly as possible or without undue publicity. In issuing this advice I am obeying to the letter my instructions from Washington."

Among the refugees who arrived on the Glacier were Martin Rasmussen, his wife and four daughters, British subjects, residing at Blair, T. C. Taylor, of Chicago, and D. H. Johnston, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

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